

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY,  
AT THE STAR BUILDINGS,  
1101 Pennsylvania Avenue, Cor. 11th Street, by  
The Evening Star Newspaper Company,  
S. H. KAUFFMANN, Pres't.  
New York Office, 49 Potter Building.

The Evening Star is served to subscribers in the city by carriers, on their own account, at 10 cents per week, or 24 cents per month. Outside of the city 2 cents extra. By mail—anywhere in the United States or Canada—postage prepaid—50 cents per month.  
Saturday Quinque Sheet Star, \$1 per year, with four extra postage stamps.  
(Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.)  
All mail subscriptions must be paid in advance. Rates of advertising made known on application.

No. 13,431.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1896—FOURTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

If you want today's  
news today you can find  
it only in The Star.

## NEW JERSEY'S FLOOD

High Water Reported Throughout  
the State.

## FACTORIES PREVENTED FROM RUNNING

Heavy Snow Fall Impedes Travel in  
New York.

## ALL SORTS OF WEATHER

BOUND BROOK, N. J., March 20.—The Raritan river at Bound Brook, which began to rise early last evening, causing the residents to fear another flood such as they experienced several weeks ago, is subsiding today, and the danger appears to have passed.

The Middlebrook and Bound Brook at this place were the streams that overflowed into the Raritan, causing that river to rise yesterday. In the east and west ends of the town, where the land is very low, there was about three feet of water in the streets last night.

The Italian colony residing near the Raritan river on the flat land had their places flooded and some of their property washed away. It is estimated that a damage of about \$5,000 was done. The storm caused a freshet in the Raritan river at New Brunswick. All the factories located along the river had their cellars flooded, and no work could be done today. The water ran into Burnetts street for some distance. About one hundred feet of water was carried away along the Delaware and Raritan canal. This stops travel along the canal again until repairs can be made.

The Raritan river at Hightstown and Mountain View is almost even with its banks. Several small washouts occurred between Little Egg Harbor and Mountain View. The water is almost even with the tracks of the D. L. and V. railroad between the places named. In Lincoln Park, the low-lands are being flooded, but no serious damage is expected, as the water is subsiding. The Passaic river also rose considerably last evening, owing to the storm of yesterday, and partly washed away a poultry yard.

## Snow Fall in New York.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., March 20.—A blinding snow storm has been in progress here since yesterday morning. Fifteen inches of snow has fallen, causing much delay in the arrival of the trains.

LYONS, N. Y., March 20.—Wayne county is snowbound, twenty-four inches having fallen in the last twenty-four hours. No trains from the west have arrived and the southeastern trains are delayed. The city is at a standstill.

BUFFALO, March 20.—The heaviest fall of snow this season occurred last night. It snowed heavily and all traffic impeded. Four car lines were opened with difficulty this morning.

## Hurricane in West Virginia.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., March 20.—A hurricane passed over Hart's Creek valley, fifty miles south of here last night. Buildings were blown down and immense damage was reported. Heaviest wind ever known in the section.

## Snow Storm in Canada.

TORONTO, Ont., March 20.—A terrific snow storm which commenced last night has greatly interfered with the railway trains. Only one train has arrived in the city today. Several trains are stalled at outlying points. Telephone and telegraph service is greatly impeded.

## FELL FROM THE SKY.

## A Mass That Crushed in a House and Buried a Family.

HINDMAN, Ky., March 20.—The people of this vicinity are much exercised over the report here that a large mass of stone and cinder-looking substance has fallen on the side of Pine mountain, which is located on Greasy Fork of the Kentucky river, about twenty-five miles from this place. Persons living in the vicinity say they were startled by a whirling sound, and then a crash. Large stones and chunks of black substance came rolling down the side of the mountain, scattered in every direction for hundreds of yards along the valley. The house of Mrs. Hester Yates on the mountain side was destroyed and the family killed. In every direction for hundreds of yards along the valley. The house of Mrs. Hester Yates on the mountain side was destroyed and the family killed. In every direction for hundreds of yards along the valley. The house of Mrs. Hester Yates on the mountain side was destroyed and the family killed.

## "THE SAILORS' FRIEND."

## Serious Illness of Samuel Plimsoll of England.

LONDON, March 20.—Mr. Samuel Plimsoll is seriously ill. He is the originator of the famous "Plimsoll mark," to prevent the overloading of ships, and formerly a member of parliament and at one time president of the National Amalgamated Sailors and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland. Mr. Plimsoll also wrote "Our Seamen" and "Cattle Ships." He was born in 1821. He went into parliament for the express purpose of helping the sailors' cause, and was instrumental in bringing about the passage of several amendments to the shipping laws.

## PASSED OUT TO SEA.

## The Massachusetts Ready for Her Builders' Trip.

LEWES, Del., March 20.—The United States battle ship Massachusetts, which had been anchored in the harbor for the past thirty-six hours, passed to sea at 8 a. m. today for her builders' trip off Five Fathoms bank, twenty miles from shore. Between two lightships located ten miles apart. The weather was calm and beautiful, and the sea, although somewhat rough, is in good condition for trial purposes.

## ATTACKED BY CHINESE.

## Raid on a Presbyterian Mission 130 Miles From Shanghai.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—The steamship Port brings news from China that a Presbyterian mission, 130 miles southeast of Shanghai, was raided by a band of robbers on February 7. Rev. Rufus H. Bent was shot in the thigh and seriously cut in the head. The mission secured \$300 from the mission safe and departed unmolested.

## Women Delegates Favored.

## Williamsport, Pa., March 20.—The Central Pennsylvania Methodist Episcopal Church conference this afternoon voted to admit women as lay delegates to the general conference by 152 to 52. The proposition to reduce the number of delegates to the general conference was defeated by a vote of 216 to 2.

## RECIPROCITY AGREEMENTS

Commercial and Manufacturing Interests  
Desire Their Removal.

Responses Received by the House  
Committee on Ways and Means to  
the Circulars Sent Out.

Very general response is being made by the commercial and manufacturing interests of the country to the circular letters addressed to them by the ways and means subcommittee on reciprocity and commercial treaties, in the expressions of opinion from them as to the advisability of endeavoring to renew the reciprocity agreements made with many foreign countries under the terms of the McKinley tariff act. The replies so far received number seventy-nine, including the largest manufacturing concerns east of the Mississippi river and those most heavily interested in the export trade.

## Desire for Renewal.

There is an unquestionable preponderance of desire for renewal of the reciprocity agreements noted in the replies, and in many cases the writers cite figures to show the great diminution in their export trade that has followed the repeal of the provision of the law under which these agreements existed. In few cases is there any attempt made to conceal the self-interest of the writers in the matter. For instance, among the few concerns which oppose reciprocity is a grain commission house, which feels that it will be thus placed in competition with the great South American grain producing countries. Another concern favoring reciprocity, in answer to the direct question, writes: "Decidedly, yes. We are more and more convinced that no free trader is there who does not favor reciprocity, and the writer makes this admission after having been for fifteen years a free trader. The next statement comes from a large import concern, which writes that while reciprocity is all well enough the best interests of this country lie in free trade."

## As might be expected, politics crops out in many of the answers, and not a few of the writers do not hesitate to express their preferences in the matter of the choice of the next President.

## Three Commercial Organizations.

Three great commercial organizations are on the committee's list of correspondents, and all of them are recorded as emphatically favoring reciprocity. They are the Millers' National Association of Milwaukee, C. A. Pillsbury, president; the Cincinnati chamber of commerce and merchants' exchange and Cleveland chamber of commerce.

Of the seventy-nine replies, sixty-four are in favor of reciprocity, and twenty-five are under the McKinley act; three are absolutely opposed to anything in the nature of reciprocity, or that it tempts discrimination in trade with the world; four are inclined to favor a qualified kind of reciprocity agreement, and four do not respond to the question.

Responses to the circulars, in and it is possible that they may tend to modify in some degree the very one-sided nature of the general response so far indicated.

## LAST BILL DAY.

## A Perfect Flood of New Measures in the Maryland Legislature.

## Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

ANAPOLIS, Md., March 20.—Today being the last day of the session upon which bills may be introduced, there was a perfect flood of new measures of various kinds presented in both the house and senate.

Ex-Congressman Henry Stockbridge and Mr. Archibald H. Taylor appeared before the house committee on railways this morning to discuss the bill introduced by Delegate Putzel of Baltimore, which provides for the construction of a proposed electric railway between Washington and Baltimore into one line, to be known as the Maryland and Columbia Electric Railway Company. Mr. Taylor, who is a resident of Baltimore, which he characterized as being "iniquitous," while Mr. Stockbridge advocated its enactment.

The house committee on railways subsequently made a favorable report on the bill.

## LETTER CARRIERS' PAY.

## The Kiefer Bill for Increase in Reported Favorably.

The House post office committee today authorized a favorable report on a bill to increase the maximum salary of letter carriers in cities of more than 75,000 population to \$1,200 per annum, and in cities with a smaller population to \$1,000 per annum. A Senate bill to regulate mail matter of the fourth class was also favorably reported. It permits government documents excepted from the postal laws to be transported by mail. The bill is reported in charge of the subject will report a bill fixing the salary of the Washington postmaster at \$5,000 from July 1, 1896.

## NO WARRANTS YET.

## Arrests in the Race Track Cases Looked for This Afternoon.

## Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., March 20.—Nothing as yet has been done in regard to issuing warrants for the arrest of Llewellyn Barger, manager of the Virginia Jockey Club, for violation of the anti-race track bill, but served by Sheriff Palmer this afternoon. It was rumored this morning in Alexandria that Gov. O'Ferrall would send the militia to the race track to stop the proceedings there if some action is not taken by the courts.

## This report is not verified. To The Star correspondent who called on Commonwealth Attorney Dick Johnson, in reply to a question as to whether or not he had received any communication from the governor in regard to the sending of troops to the track, Mr. Johnson said that he had not, and he did not think there was any foundation for the rumor. He further said that nothing had been done in regard to the race track cases, and that he had not taken any action in the matter.

## Cann Sugar Import Bill.

## BEILIN.

## The Reichstag committee today concluded the first reading of the sugar bill, and fixed the import duty at 40 marks per hundred kilos.

## Appointed Administrator.

## Henry Randall Webb was today appointed by Judge Cox administrator of the non of the estate of the late John P. Webb, in place of the late Wm. B. Webb. Mr. Webb's bond was fixed at \$25,000.

## THE VOTING BEGUN

The Bayard Censure Resolutions  
Separated in the House.

THE FIRST CARRIED BY 180 TO 71

The Senate Decides to Adjourn  
Over Tomorrow.

## TALKING DU PONT AND CUBA

The debate on the resolution to censure Mr. Bayard, which has already occupied the attention of the House for two days, was resumed today, under an agreement entered into yesterday to take a vote at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Adams (Pa.), who was minister to Brazil under the Hasen Commission, in opening the debate today in favor of the resolutions, paid a high tribute to the personal character of Mr. Bayard, and his long service and commanding position as an American, that made his offense, while the representative of this country at the court of St. James, the more flagrant and reprehensible.

To show Mr. Bayard fully recognized his position as the representative of the whole people, he read from a speech delivered a year ago by Mr. Bayard at Wilmington, Del., in which the ambassador said: "I represent to the people of this country, and to Great Britain, but my country and my own people."

## An Impeachable Offense.

Mr. Fairchild (N. Y.) took issue with the majority of the foreign affairs committee as to the character of Mr. Bayard's offense. They thought it was merely a censurable offense; he thought it an impeachable offense, and he expressed regret that the committee had not adhered to Mr. Barrett's original resolution to bring in articles of impeachment.

## Mr. Wheeler Against the Resolutions.

Mr. Wheeler (Ala.) in opposition to the resolutions, made the first reference to the tariff today. He said this attack on Ambassador Bayard came from Massachusetts, a state that believed in protection for protection sake. Mr. McKinley had, on this floor, argued in favor of high protection for iron cotton goods, and the tariff on their production in this country. Cotton goods had been placed on the free list by the Wilson bill, yet he read a telegram from Youngstown, Ohio, in which the first shipment of cotton ties to Bombay, India.

## Mr. Willis in Opposition.

Mr. Willis (D.-L.) was the first republican to announce that he opposed censuring Mr. Bayard. Like Mr. Hutchinson, he said he would be willing to vote for the second resolution, but he could not vote for the resolution of censure. First, state pride would lead him to vote against it. He respected Mr. Bayard as a man of force and intellect, but he did not think that resolution of censure would appear to be partisan whether it was or not. He deprecated partisan action before the world. He said that the resolution was a disgrace to the republican side of the House, and it is questionable whether it will do our country or our party any good.

Mr. Willis said he did not object to the glowing panegyrics on Mr. Bayard, but a "man," said he, "might have the genius of a Napoleon, but he might be a knave, and whistle through a quill." (Laughter.)

## Mr. Turner Closes for the Opposition.

Mr. Turner (Ga.) closed the debate of the opposition to the resolution in a strong ten-minute speech. His theme, like Mr. Bayard's, was the right of the individual freedom of the individual, and the prosperity and progress, a theme worthy of that noble chevalier. With withering contempt he described the triumphant republican party turning away from its duty to visit its wrath and indignation on a member of its party for a trivial act. What a prodigy! What an exploit in politics!

The question was not whether Mr. Bayard was a good man or not, but whether, in his position as a member of the House of Representatives to condemn him for what he had done. Like Mr. Tucker, Mr. Turner said that the resolution was a disgrace to the republican side of the House, and it is questionable whether it will do our country or our party any good.

## Personal Mention.

## Surgeon Arthur G. Cabell, attached to the Michigan, the only warship on the lakes, is in the city on leave of absence.

## Lieut. J. O. Nicholson of the navy is at the Milton. He is on leave.

## Gen. J. H. Brinker of the government printing office, of the Michigan, is in the city on leave of absence.

## An South Africa, a favorable market for American corn, wheat and flour. The writer states that he sends to Secretary Morton a letter containing information of the situation in South Africa, and that he would express such utterances as those of Mr. Bayard at Boston was "unworthy to be taken for just what they are worth."

## Crops Fall in South Africa.

## The Secretary of Agriculture is in receipt of a letter from Boksburg, South Africa, in which the writer adduces several reasons for the belief that crops are failing in that country.

## An South Africa, a favorable market for American corn, wheat and flour. The writer states that he sends to Secretary Morton a letter containing information of the situation in South Africa, and that he would express such utterances as those of Mr. Bayard at Boston was "unworthy to be taken for just what they are worth."

## Crops Fall in South Africa.

## The Secretary of Agriculture is in receipt of a letter from Boksburg, South Africa, in which the writer adduces several reasons for the belief that crops are failing in that country.

## An South Africa, a favorable market for American corn, wheat and flour. The writer states that he sends to Secretary Morton a letter containing information of the situation in South Africa, and that he would express such utterances as those of Mr. Bayard at Boston was "unworthy to be taken for just what they are worth."

## Crops Fall in South Africa.

## The Secretary of Agriculture is in receipt of a letter from Boksburg, South Africa, in which the writer adduces several reasons for the belief that crops are failing in that country.

## An South Africa, a favorable market for American corn, wheat and flour. The writer states that he sends to Secretary Morton a letter containing information of the situation in South Africa, and that he would express such utterances as those of Mr. Bayard at Boston was "unworthy to be taken for just what they are worth."

## Crops Fall in South Africa.

## The Secretary of Agriculture is in receipt of a letter from Boksburg, South Africa, in which the writer adduces several reasons for the belief that crops are failing in that country.

## An South Africa, a favorable market for American corn, wheat and flour. The writer states that he sends to Secretary Morton a letter containing information of the situation in South Africa, and that he would express such utterances as those of Mr. Bayard at Boston was "unworthy to be taken for just what they are worth."

## Crops Fall in South Africa.

## The Secretary of Agriculture is in receipt of a letter from Boksburg, South Africa, in which the writer adduces several reasons for the belief that crops are failing in that country.

## An South Africa, a favorable market for American corn, wheat and flour. The writer states that he sends to Secretary Morton a letter containing information of the situation in South Africa, and that he would express such utterances as those of Mr. Bayard at Boston was "unworthy to be taken for just what they are worth."

## Crops Fall in South Africa.

## The Secretary of Agriculture is in receipt of a letter from Boksburg, South Africa, in which the writer adduces several reasons for the belief that crops are failing in that country.

## An South Africa, a favorable market for American corn, wheat and flour. The writer states that he sends to Secretary Morton a letter containing information of the situation in South Africa, and that he would express such utterances as those of Mr. Bayard at Boston was "unworthy to be taken for just what they are worth."

## Crops Fall in South Africa.

## The Secretary of Agriculture is in receipt of a letter from Boksburg, South Africa, in which the writer adduces several reasons for the belief that crops are failing in that country.

## An South Africa, a favorable market for American corn, wheat and flour. The writer states that he sends to Secretary Morton a letter containing information of the situation in South Africa, and that he would express such utterances as those of Mr. Bayard at Boston was "unworthy to be taken for just what they are worth."

## Crops Fall in South Africa.

## The Secretary of Agriculture is in receipt of a letter from Boksburg, South Africa, in which the writer adduces several reasons for the belief that crops are failing in that country.

## An South Africa, a favorable market for American corn, wheat and flour. The writer states that he sends to Secretary Morton a letter containing information of the situation in South Africa, and that he would express such utterances as those of Mr. Bayard at Boston was "unworthy to be taken for just what they are worth."

## Crops Fall in South Africa.

## The Secretary of Agriculture is in receipt of a letter from Boksburg, South Africa, in which the writer adduces several reasons for the belief that crops are failing in that country.

## An South Africa, a favorable market for American corn, wheat and flour. The writer states that he sends to Secretary Morton a letter containing information of the situation in South Africa, and that he would express such utterances as those of Mr. Bayard at Boston was "unworthy to be taken for just what they are worth."

## Crops Fall in South Africa.

## The Secretary of Agriculture is in receipt of a letter from Boksburg, South Africa, in which the writer adduces several reasons for the belief that crops are failing in that country.

## An South Africa, a favorable market for American corn, wheat and flour. The writer states that he sends to Secretary Morton a letter containing information of the situation in South Africa, and that he would express such utterances as those of Mr. Bayard at Boston was "unworthy to be taken for just what they are worth."

## Crops Fall in South Africa.

## The Secretary of Agriculture is in receipt of a letter from Boksburg, South Africa, in which the writer adduces several reasons for the belief that crops are failing in that country.

## An South Africa, a favorable market for American corn, wheat and flour. The writer states that he sends to Secretary Morton a letter containing information of the situation in South Africa, and that he would express such utterances as those of Mr. Bayard at Boston was "unworthy to be taken for just what they are worth."

## Crops Fall in South Africa.

## The Secretary of Agriculture is in receipt of a letter from Boksburg, South Africa, in which the writer adduces several reasons for the belief that crops are failing in that country.

## An South Africa, a favorable market for American corn, wheat and flour. The writer states that he sends to Secretary Morton a letter containing information of the situation in South Africa, and that he would express such utterances as those of Mr. Bayard at Boston was "unworthy to be taken for just what they are worth."

## Crops Fall in South Africa.

## The Secretary of Agriculture is in receipt of a letter from Boksburg, South Africa, in which the writer adduces several reasons for the belief that crops are failing in that country.

## An South Africa, a favorable market for American corn, wheat and flour. The writer states that he sends to Secretary Morton a letter containing information of the situation in South Africa, and that he would express such utterances as those of Mr. Bayard at Boston was "unworthy to be taken for just what they are worth."

## Crops Fall in South Africa.

## The Secretary of Agriculture is in receipt of a letter from Boksburg, South Africa, in which the writer adduces several reasons for the belief that crops are failing in that country.

## An South Africa, a favorable market for American corn, wheat and flour. The writer states that he sends to Secretary Morton a letter containing information of the situation in South Africa, and that he would express such utterances as those of Mr. Bayard at Boston was "unworthy to be taken for just what they are worth."

## Crops Fall in South Africa.

## The Secretary of Agriculture is in receipt of a letter from Boksburg, South Africa, in which the writer adduces several reasons for the belief that crops are failing in that country.

## An South Africa, a favorable market for American corn, wheat and flour. The writer states that he sends to Secretary Morton a letter containing information of the situation in South Africa, and that he would express such utterances as those of Mr. Bayard at Boston was "unworthy to be taken for just what they are worth."

## Crops Fall in South Africa.

## The Secretary of Agriculture is in receipt of a letter from Boksburg, South Africa, in which the writer adduces several reasons for the belief that crops are failing in that country.

## An South Africa, a favorable market for American corn, wheat and flour. The writer states that he sends to Secretary Morton a letter containing information of the situation in South Africa, and that he would express such utterances as those of Mr. Bayard at Boston was "unworthy to be taken for just what they are worth."

## Crops Fall in South Africa.

## The Secretary of Agriculture is in receipt of a letter from Boksburg, South Africa, in which the writer adduces several reasons for the belief that crops are failing in that country.

## An South Africa, a favorable market for American corn, wheat and flour. The writer states that he sends to Secretary Morton a letter containing information of the situation in South Africa, and that he would express such utterances as those of Mr. Bayard at Boston was "unworthy to be taken for just what they are worth."

## THROWN OVER THE BANK

Train Derailed on the Fort Myer Trolley  
Road.

Car Ran Over Private Morris and  
Both His Feet Were Crushed  
in the Accident.

Trailer No. 40 of the Washington and  
Fort Myer railway jumped the track this  
morning about 11:30 o'clock, while moving  
at a rapid rate, but fortunately no fatality  
occurred. There were four persons in the  
car, including the conductor. The scene of  
the accident was 300 yards from the Ross-  
lyn terminal, and just at a small stream,  
which was assumed to be a culvert, and a  
creek since the late rain.

Every person in the car was more or less bruised, the most serious being Private Morris of the cavalry band at Fort Myer, who was run over by the derailed car and both feet mashed.

The train was in charge of William Wilson, the conductor, with George Cutshaw, and the train was composed of two cars, one open car built for the road, while the trailer was one of the old box cars used for so many years by the Metropolitan railway. The coupling of the cars is not very rigid, and the difference in the heights of the platforms of the two cars is a couple of feet. On account of today being drill day at Fort Myer extra preparations were made for the handling of the crowd, which, while not large, taxes the capacity of the road in its present shape.

## No Cause Known.

Just how the accident occurred no one seems to know. The train was city bound and running at a good rate of speed, there being a clear way. Just at the point of the accident there is an embankment of loose earth, which has been affected by the recent rain. The tracks are extremely weak at this point and sag considerably, and it may have been on this account that the car went off.

The trailer was derailed on the track after the train was sufficient to get the trailer over the embankment, just in time for the car wheels to pass over his legs, between the ankle and the knee. By some it is claimed that Morris jumped, but it is more probable that he was thrown. There were two lady passengers in the car, one of whom with her name, while the other was Mrs. Crane, who lives back of Fort Myer. The accident had been reported, and the ladies were badly scared, their hands out and more or less bruised. Mrs. Crane was injured, but Wilson was also slightly injured, his hands being cut.

The force of the derailment was sufficient to throw the front dash of the engine over the embankment, just in time for the car wheels to pass over his legs, between the ankle and the knee. By some it is claimed that Morris jumped, but it is more probable that he was thrown. There were two lady passengers in the car, one of whom with her name, while the other was Mrs. Crane, who lives back of Fort Myer. The accident had been reported, and the ladies were badly scared, their hands out and more or less bruised. Mrs. Crane was injured, but Wilson was also slightly injured, his hands being cut.

## DR. KERSHNER'S SENTENCE.

The President Approves It to the Surprise of Naval Officers.

Contrary to general expectation in naval circles, the President has approved the sentence of dismissal, imposed by court-martial in the case of Medical Inspector Edward C. Kershner, and the name of that officer is no longer borne on the rolls of the navy. The President accompanied his approval of the record with a short statement of his reasons therefor, but this endorsement is withheld from the public for the present. Dr. Kershner was convicted by court-martial early last spring of perjury in connection with correspondence with Admiral Meade and Capt. Evans over the capture of the "Thetis" in the sea.

He was sentenced to the grade of medical inspector January 22, 1891. He had an excellent record prior to the present instance, and had a longer sea service than any officer in his corps, aggregating nearly eighteen years.

Dr. Kershner was promoted to the grade of medical inspector in 1887, and was appointed to the navy from Maryland, September 2, 1881, and reached the grade of medical inspector January 22, 1891. He had an excellent record prior to the present instance, and had a longer sea service than any officer in his corps, aggregating nearly eighteen years.

Medical Inspector Kershner stood No. 2 in his grade for the year 1887, and was appointed to the navy from Maryland, September 2, 1881, and reached the grade of medical inspector January 22, 1891. He had an excellent record prior to the present instance, and had a longer sea service than any officer in his corps, aggregating nearly eighteen years.

Medical Inspector Kershner stood No. 2 in his grade for the year 1887, and was appointed to the navy from Maryland, September 2, 1881, and reached the grade of medical inspector January 22, 1891. He had an excellent record prior to the present instance, and had a longer sea service than any officer in his corps, aggregating nearly eighteen years.

Medical Inspector Kershner stood No. 2 in his grade for the year 1887, and was appointed to the navy from Maryland, September 2, 1881, and reached the grade of medical inspector January 22, 1891. He had an excellent record prior to the present instance, and had a longer sea service than any officer in his corps, aggregating nearly eighteen years.

Medical Inspector Kershner stood No. 2 in his grade for the year 1887, and was appointed to the navy from Maryland, September 2, 1881, and reached the grade of medical inspector January 22, 1891. He had an excellent record prior to the present instance, and had a longer sea service than any officer in his corps, aggregating nearly eighteen years.

Medical Inspector Kershner stood No. 2 in his grade for the year 1887, and was appointed to the navy from Maryland, September 2, 1881, and reached the grade of medical inspector January 22, 1891. He had an excellent record prior to the present instance, and had a longer sea service than any officer in his corps, aggregating nearly eighteen years.

Medical Inspector Kershner stood No. 2 in his grade for the year 1887, and was appointed to the navy from Maryland, September 2, 1881, and reached the grade of